THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North-Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C. }
AUGUST 31, 1853. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED in the City of New York, until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 30th of September next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JULY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser may prefer to have them payable, at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North-Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH-CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption. They will be issued in sums of $1,000 or $5,000, as the purchaser may prefer.

THESE BONDS ARE BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding, will please to address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North-Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DEROSSETT, 180 Front Street, N. Y.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq'rs, and others.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank the amount of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North-Carolina.

The deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me, endorsed "proposals," &c., as above, at Raleigh, until 26th September.

Persons wishing documents showing the extent of the resources of the State, the amount of the indebtedness, &c., can have them by application at this office, or to Messrs. BROWN & DEROSSET.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
September 2d, 1853. 83—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe. The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS. Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12i 68—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853. No. 88.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE clovers' of the weed will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hoofiands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Exepectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhœ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

SPICES!—SPICES!—MACE—WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Cloves—Brown Mustard Seed,
Nutmegs—Celery, "
Cinnamon—Allspice,
Black Pepper—White Ginger,
Long Pepper—African Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper—Vanilla Bears and Salad Oil.
Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 16, 1853. 86—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes; very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

IT AFFORDS THE SUBSCRIBER MUCH PLEASURE to inform Physicians, Families, and the friends of his establishment that he has secured the services of Mr. J. F. BROWN, of Philadelphia, as an Assistant Pharmaceutist, who is highly recommended as being thoroughly qualified to dispense and test the purity of Medicines. Physicians and Family Prescriptions will be executed promptly and faithfully at all hours of the day or night by Mr. BROWN, or the public's friend P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—BISHOP BLOOMFIELD'S MANUal of Family Prayers, with alterations.
Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the fifth, by William Sterling.
Poems, by Alexander Smith.
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port-Folio.
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, L. L. D., to which is prefixed a preliminary sketch of the Battle of the Alamance, compiled by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. Illustrated by Darley and Lossing. 1 vol. 12 mo,—price $1 00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1853. 84—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confidont we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

JARRATT'S HOTEL, PETERSBURG, VA.—THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late proprietors, Messrs. FEILD & HAWTHORN, is again at his former post, and prepared to entertain his friends and the public. He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to still maintain the previous reputation which the House has enjoyed, and trusts he will merit and receive a continuance of that patronage which it has heretofore received. It is his intention to conduct the House in a style that will place it upon an equality with the first class Hotels of the Southern country; and he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, pledging the omission of no duty on his part, to render all comfortable who may favor him with a visit.
JOHN JARRATT.
September 9th, 1853. 84—1m.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
DR. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:
Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine, } Silks,
" " DeNap, }
" " DeZuic, }
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Barceges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.:

Term Reports,	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference,	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto,	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood,	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository,	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports,	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports,	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law,		4	"
" Equity,		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law,		3	"
" Equity,		2	"
Iredell's Law,		13	"
" Equity,		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845,		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swain's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARRY'S Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 28, 1853.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business.
E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.
All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder.
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" " Orange,
" " Vanilla,
" " Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.
ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,
F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*
W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

WILSON & GRICE, WHOLESALE DEALERS in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:
P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory, filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps—New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 2's, 3's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs, Ginger, Spices and Chocolate.
Mustard, Wrapping paper and Brooms.
Buckets, Demijohns, &c., &c.
100,000 Cigars of various brands and descriptions.
LIQUORS.
Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old Southside Madeira Wine in qr. casks and demijohns.
Skeidam Gin, "Honey" brand, in pipes and demijohns.
Signette, Duprey & Co., and other brands French Brandy, in various style of packages.
Pure old Rye Whiskey of "Old Mongehelia," "Allegany" Funk, Ziegler, and other choice brands, some of which is 14 years old, and 4th proof.
Old Bourbon Whiskey.
Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Gin.
N. E. Rum.
Imitation French Brandy.
Old Apple Brandy.
Pure Malaga Wine,
Cider and Wine Vinegar.
Champaigne of the celebrated "Heidsick" brand.
Also in yard, 500 casks pure Eastern Lime.

All of which they offer at the lowest wholesale rates, and upon accommodating terms. WILSON & GRICE,
No. 11, High street and Pierce's Wharf.
June 20, 1853. 64—3mspd.

IRA BECKWITH WOULD TENDER HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor. He has

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

It is a singular infatuation among many who engage in so-called moral movements, that they should attempt in a republican government to run ahead of public opinion, and endeavor to force others to follow them by the stern mandates of unwelcome and meddlesome statutes.

If such laws are made when the public mind are unprepared for them, or the feelings of the people revolt against them, one of two results is inevitable, either that the law will be a dead letter and trampled upon with impunity, or its enforcement ,(supposing that possible,) will be considered an intolerable grievance, and downright tyranny. In either contingency more harm than good to the cause of good morals will be the necessary result. The experience of the past is full of lessons of wisdom on this subject. From the pains and penalties of the inquisition, by which men were tortured according *to law*, to change their religious faith and cease to be heretics, to the lesser torments sometimes inflicted upon stubborn consciences, such experiments have been found to be cruel and unfeeling, and anti-republican, and detrimental to the cause of truthful reform.

And now the temperance advocates have become *intemperate* reformers. Men may become addled, and lose their self-command by other stimulants than alcahol. Temperance in all things, was one of the imposed admonitions of the Apostle Paul. And what is the excuse for all this fecundity of zeal?—that not only stringent prohibitory laws must be passed, but that this moral movement must be dragged neck and heels into the arena of political controversy?—that a *temperance political organization* must be made in the State and in the different counties of the State?

The pretended answer is, we have tried moral suasion long enough, and we have been unable to make men cease the use of ardent spirits, and now we are going to compel them by law to do what we cannot persuade them to do. And, inasmuch as we have not been successful in our persuasions to make the citizens of the Commonwealth think as we think on the subject of the use of alcaholic drinks, we are convinced that they do not know their own interests, and therefore we will pass laws to compel them to do and think as we say they ought to do and think.

But perhaps this may be a question, or it may involve questions in which the minority have rights as well as the majority, and rights which a majority, even if such could be ascertained in favor of the utter prohibition of the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, could not be suffered to trample upon or disregard. No matter, the Temperance zealots and fanatics say. We are engaged in a grand moral movement, and we are determined to carry it through and save the people from themselves. Such has been the plea of tyrants always. Because it is right to be temperate, and it is a moral duty to be temperate, we will compel you to be temperate, or at leas we will pass laws which say as much, and you must run the hazard of disregarding them. There are many other moral duties, which it might be very inconvenient to enforce by law. There are many things right in themselves, which are exceedingly comely and good, but which the people of free States would be loath to be forced to observe by legal enactment. It is exceedingly right and proper that a man should be a christian, and belong to some christian denomination. But what would become of a Legislature that would pass a law compelling men to become members of churches? What constitutional right would they have to do so? It is all proper to worship God; but what legislative body in a free country would pretend to enact that the citizens should worship a Supreme Being? That is a matter left with every man's own conscience.

But suppose it be said in reply, that we temperance advocates would not pretend to pass laws compelling men to join the church, nor would we pretend to pass laws saying that citizens shall not drink, but we will shut up all the taverns, stop the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, and thus let them drink *if they can get it*. That would be very like saying we will not compel men to join any church or to attend divine worship, but we will make it unlawful either to stay at home or go any where else on the Lord's Day, or to join or belong to any other association of men.

We must say that we look upon such movements with suspicion. They are anti-republican and contrary to the spirit and progress of the age in which the individual rights of the citizens are constantly increasing and the powers of government are constantly relaxing and diminishing. Jefferson said, "the world is governed too much;" and we hope that remark is not less true at the present day, than when that patriot so felt and spoke.

In connexion with this subject we must say, we don't like this officious conduct of the clergy in the temperance agitation of the day. They are assuming a politico-religious character very like the fat vicars of England, where the union of Church and State is a fundamental element of the monarchical constitution of that country. Let the prohibitory law be passed by this movement, and white cravats and solemn faces will soon be seen on our political platforms again on the eve of elections, rallying their followers in some other "great moral movement." They have thus far been unable to persuade all men to be christians, and the quickening influence of a legal enactment might also, in their estimation, help on this great and desired work of reformation.

There is now a decided attempt to give the prohibitory liquor law movement a political aspect. According to the New York Tribune, this is hereafter, in connexion with the abolition of slavery, restricting the extension of the slave power, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, to be the Whig platform. The old one is "spit upon" and thrown aside. The Democracy are to be overpowered and subdued by the Temperance phalanx. The day of the Millenium and of the year Jubilee are to be approached the more nearly, as the Whigs ride into power upon the principles of cold water, that being by way of contrast, the very antipodes of their hard cider campaign in 1840, and thus clearly indicating their great moral renovation, and their new title to popular confidence. They will thus, they imagine, be taking advantage of the "*sober* second thought of the people, which is seldom wrong and always efficient."

But can the prohibitory law be enforced, if it be enacted?—or will it be a dead letter, and thus accustom the community to see the laws violated, and thus deaden still more a not very acute nerve of public sensibility? We doubt whether the law would be enforced if it were passed. In Boston it is a dead letter. In Washington county, in this State, it is worse, and is leading to unheard of secret debauchery and to almost innumerable grog shops. Are such things strong aliments for the public morals? Better have no law than too much, and that not observed. Let the Temperance men see to the enforcement of the laws we already have. They are as strong as public sentiment will bear, and that they are not enforced is conclusive evidence of this state of facts.

In conclusion, we would say, that all laws regulating what we shall eat, or what we shall drink, or what we shall wear, are obnoxious and odious to the common sense of mankind. The sumptuary laws of ancient Rome, although perhaps praiseworthy in their design, were odious in operation. Those of Zaleucus, of Diogenes, Laertes, and Orchius, the Tribune, restraining luxury in dress, furniture, eating, &c., the number of guests at feasts, and the number and quality of dishes at entertainments, would not be highly relished by the plain republican people of Pennsylvania.

The English sumptuary laws in the reigns of Edward III, Edward IV, Henry VIII and Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, were tyranical and absurd, and could scarcely be taken as precedents of wise legislation.

We would advise our own zealous temperance advocates to get a copy of the blue laws of Connecticut, and peruse them with an eye single to their mental and moral instruction, and as to what matters should be legislated about, and what not. We have now a copy before us, and it is not only venerable for its years, but for its high-toned legislative morality, from the burning of witches to the stringing of "Rum Gostes". This venerable tome is entitled:

"The code of 1650, being a compilation of the earliest laws and orders of the General Court of Connecticut; also, the Constitution, or civil Compact, entered into and adopted by the towns of Windsor, Wortford, and Wethersfield, in 1638–'39. To which is added some extracts from the laws and judicial proceedings of New Haven colony, commonly called "Blue Laws."

These sage laws regulated everything, from the use of tobacco to that of "strong water." And from the proceedings of a Court holden at New Haven on the 4th December, 1639, we find the following extract:

"Thomas Manchester, servant to Mr. Perry, being accused by his master for being drunk, and for giving his master uncomely language, for which his master having given him some correction, the Court (only) caused him to be set in the stocks for a certain time."

"Nicholas Tanner, servant to the said Mr. Perry, for drunkenness and abusing his master in words, was whipped."

Again, on the 18th February, 1629:

"John Charles forbidden to draw wine, because there hath been much disorder by it."

"Godman Lone was whipped and sent out of the plantation, being not only a disorderly person himself, but an incourager of others to disorderly drinking meetings."

We have often wondered how much wiser and better the world was made by the Blue Laws of Connecticut. *Pennsylvanian.*

MONTGOMERY, THE POET. The foreign correspondent of the New York Observer gives the following description of an interview with this venerable Christian poet:

On the summit of a hill near Sheffield, in a fine house, commanding a splendid prospect of city and green fields and forests, such a prospect as a poet in full communion with his fellowmen would love to look on, we found the name of JAMES MONTGOMERY on the door. We had heard that the venerable poet was now so advanced in life and so feeble in health that he was not willing to see company, and, it was with many misgivings that I stood at his door and asked the servant if he was in. Learning that he was at home, I handed my card, and bade her say that three gentlemen from America would be glad to pay their respects to Mr. Montgomery. Before I had finished my message he stepped from his library into the hall and received me with a greeting that went to my heart. "You do me much honor," he said. "Come in, and your friends." He led us all into his study, and insisted on our sitting down.

I said to him, "You were known, sir, in America, and loved, before we were born."

He replied, "I thank you. It is grateful to me to know that any thing I have ever written has been a pleasure to others. Your country has published many beautiful editions of my poems, and I am grateful for their favorable regard."

He spoke with some hesitation, and appeared feeble, though far less than I had expected. A small thin man, and slightly stooping, with a bright eye and a sharp face, he would not have appeared to me, had I met him in the street, as the man to write. "The World before the Flood," or the "Wanderer of Switzerland." If there are not in both of these poems beauties of the highest order and specimens of the power of pathos equal to the poetry of any man who has died within the last twenty-five years, then will I confess that I lost my trouble in going to Sheffield to see their author. "Few men," I said to him, "have lived as you have, to hear the verdict of posterity."

"Yes," he replied, "I have survived nearly all cotemporaries."

"And you have survived the attacks of the Edinburgh Review, which predicted that you would not live at all."

The old man laughed gaily at this reminiscence of a slashing review forty years ago, and said: "The Review was young then, and they thought they must kill some one in every number; and they sought to make a victim of me, but I lived through it. Those were early trials, and I had others; but trials are good for us, and they will soon be over."

"May I ask how old you are now, sir?"

"Shall be eighty-two years old on the fourth day of November next."

I could not refrain from telling him that the fourth of November is my birth-day also, and "How old will you be, sir?" he added. I was not unwilling to find another coincidence in the fact that I should be then just one-half of his age. And this led to a religious conversation, in which he spoke of that peaceful but trembling hope he had that he should soon enter upon the promised rest. His lips quivered, his voice broke, and tears stood in his eyes as he spoke of his unworthiness to be accepted, but of his trust in the Saviour, whose grace is sufficient for the chief of sinners. We rose to take leave, and as we shook hands in silence, Edwards repeated one of the poet's own stanzas, from "The Grave:"

"There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found,'

and he had strength to say, "I hope we shall meet in Heaven," and, following us to the door, bade us an affectionate farewell.

THE NEW POET. Who has not heard of the new English poet, Alexander Smith, the scintillations of whose genius have so suddenly flashed upon the literary world. A correspondent has furnished the Boston Evening Transcript with a brief personal description of this young man, whose name and fame are now so current in England, as well as in this country. He says:

"A few evenings since I was invited to a friend's house where a company of literati were to assemble, for the purpose of meeting the youngest and most enchanting of the British bards. About nine o'clock the crowd of ladies and gentlemen thickened toward the door, and expectation stood on tiptoe. Few present had ever looked upon the youth who had taken captive so many hearts and heads among the admirers of song. "Genius is always eccentric," said a tall, thin, wiry, straight-haired curate, "and Smith will startle us I *dessay* with his manner." "He will soon be here," replied the lady of the house, "and we shall see." Ten o'clock, and the white-headed servant bowed and called out distinctly at the drawing-room door, "*Mr. Smith!*" Every voice was hushed as the footsteps in the entry grew louder and approached the entrance avenue. I must acknowledge to considerable curiosity on my own part as Mr. Smith came forward and extended his hand to Madame ——. I observed a slight tremulousness on the part of our hostess, usually so calm and collected. She too felt the magic presence of genius, and instinctively turned pale and faltered somewhat in her manner. I have seen her bow to a Duke, and extend a finger to a Duchess, without the quiver of a muscle. I have seen her recognised by and return the salutation of half a dozen Earls and their Countesses at a sitting, with scarce a change of color, but now her trial hour had come indeed. Like a true London-bred hostess, however, she soon resumed her wonted coolness, and Mr. Smith was out on the floor for examination. A pallid face, set on a back ground of raven hour; eyes now bright, now languid, of ebon blackness; lips apart and eager; a form frail as the bush that bears the pendent lily; and Alexander Smith is before us. He looked hungry, and immediately called for a sandwich and something liquid to moisten its journey down his waiting throat. I have seen pantaloons in all their various stages of patched decay, but never such a pair as encased that night the lengthy lower members of Alexander Smith. They had seen better days. The same may be said of his coat and the sum total of his apparel. But if his garments were bad, his manners were brilliant. He neither looked nor acted like an ordinary man. His whole bearing was magnificent, and every eye followed him with admiration. One of his first requests was to have the windows thrown open wider that he might gaze upon and hold a conversation with the stars. He spoke to no one else, declining all solicitations of introductions. His breast pin, a large cameo representation of Marc Antony, lay like an Emperor upon a very dingy shirt bosom. This he frequently clutched with a convulsive energy. I wished very much to hear the sound of his voice, and once only during the evening I was gratified. As the servant handed him the tray of ices, he seized one with both hands, swallowed it without a struggle, threw the glass out of the window, and sighed in a tone like the western wind—

O let me live
To love, and flush, and thrill—
Or let me die!

Two waiters immediately rushed forward and bore him to a divan, round which thirty-seven white-armed damsels immediately hovered breathless. At half past eleven they laid him in a cab, and I saw him no more.

TO TAKE OUT SPOTS. A few drops of carbonate of ammoni, in a small quantity of warm rain-water, will prove a safe and easy anti-acid, &c., and will change, if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether produced by acids or alkalies. If any one has the misfortune to have a carpet injured by whitewash, this will immediately restore it.

FANATICAL REFORMERS.

Burke once said that nothing can be conceived more hard than the heart of a thorough-bred metaphysician. Had he lived in our day he would have said a thorough-bred reformer. But, indeed, both are essentially alike, the only difference being that the one *speculates* and the other *acts* on abstractions. There is not one of our modern reformers, be he abolitionist, woman's rights man, agrarian, or socialist, who does not base his whole conduct upon what he deems to be a deduction from some philosophical axiom; and his very fanaticism consists in the blindness and recklessness with which he carries out his abstract doctrines without reference to the relations of society, to the character of the people, or the circumstances of the times. The abolitionist holds that all men are created free and equal, and is ready to push the doctrine to the very death; he is for emancipation, though it brings anarchy and ruin. The woman's-rights man asserts that there is an inalienable sovereignty inherent in every human being possessed of reason, and that taxation, or subjection to the laws in any respect, without representation is tyranny; and he is clamorous that women should accordingly be voters, and take part in all the business of public life, shutting his eyes to the fact of its violating every sexual distinction established by nature, and to the certainty that it would end in the destruction of all the domestic relations. The agrarion declares that all men, being born equal, are equal in respect to rights of property as well as all other rights, and therefore is for an equal division of property, though it costs the shattering of every foundation of society. The socialist starts in theory with the perfect natural freedom of man and woman, and in practice ends with license the most abominable, and chaos the most complete. Thus these people reason, or pretend to reason, in defiance of all the practical judgments of life, and at the expense of all the real sensibility of the conscience and the heart. Their whole humanity is eaten out of them by a virulent bigotry for an impracticable idea. They make philanthropy and fraternity their watchwords; and yet it is impossible to find in the country any set of people who manifest such habitual malignity in their actions, and to whom all appeals for a truly benevolent purpose are directed with less effect.

No call is ever successfully made upon an abolitionist for any legal and wise assistance to the black man. Apply to him for aid in purchasing the fugitive's freedom, he never gives it. Ask him to do something towards sending our colored population to Liberia, where alone they can enjoy independence and happiness, and he will answer you with insult. What does he attempt towards instructing and improving and elevating the condition of the swarms of blacks around him here at the North? What do you find him doing in his assumed character of the black man's friend, except venting, from the public platform, dogmas of impossible application and lies steeped in bitterness; casting disorganizing votes at the polls, and violating the laws of the land concerning runaway slaves whenever he has an opportunity. His philanthropy goes just far enough to gratify a spite, and there stops short. He reasons just enough to curdle Nature's milk of human kindness into intensest gall, and then is content to judge and labor with the cold malignity of an evil spirit.

We have just noticed a forcible illustration of the heartlessness of these people, in a communication addressed to a contemporary by one who endeavored to inlist the sympathies of the leaders of the women's rights movement in the new scheme of adding to the means of female livelihood by employing women in type setting. The object was one that would at once have secured their cordial co-operation had they possessed the least benevolent regard for their own sex. One of our great social evils is, as all admit, the lack of diversity and sufficiency of female employment. And this evil is yearly becoming aggravated by reason of the increasing improvement and multiplication of sewing machines, which have already sensibly diminished the kind of occupation now mainly relied upon by females for support. If there be woman's rights, this must be the chief of them, for the first of all rights is the right to live, which involves a right to the means of livelihood. The philanthropic pack, it appears, publish a paper; and an application was made to them by a woman to employ women, who have learned the art, to set its type. Her reception is told by the applicant in a way so life-like and manifestly truthful, that we must quote freely:

"For two years I have carefully read the speeches, watched the progress, and perused the remarks of the press upon the doctrines of 'woman's rights,' and I concluded to try the truthfulness and sincerity of all by a practical test. I visited each strong-minded man and woman separately, and then addressed them *collectively* upon the recent exposures of the miserable pittance paid to *seamstresses and tailoresses*, with a plan by which such crying wrongs might be remedied. In fact, my proposition was to offer a wider scope of woman's faculties—to each woman the right to 'labor and to live,' at remunerative prices. I regarded the right to labor and to live as the basis of all other rights, and on behalf of twelve American females, I appealed to Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Nicholas, Antoinette Brown, Abby Price, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Fowler, Mr. Barnum, and Mr. Bureigh, to give us their countenance and comfort, and to aid our undertaking. I carefully noted the replies of each, and found them a just index of their countenances. The first four cared nothing for woman's efforts, except for political or pantaloon rights, and gave a flat-footed refusal to either allowing me to read my prospectus or say a few words from the rostrum on behalf of those women who only wish the right to labor and to live. Three were willing to broach the subject, provided I allowed the sympathy of the audicnce, and the profits of my girls' labor to go to the 'woman's rights paper.' Burleigh was candid enough to tell me that women who had no spirit but begging for leave to toil were but mean-hearted creatures, who deserved their fate."

She closes with a sketch of their habits and charter, which, we think, is very faithful. It certainly coincides with the representations of others who have had the chance of knowing them well:

"Such are the women's-rights folks as I found them. I had fair opportunity of measuring their real intellect and morality, and both I found questionable. I gathered from each that most were disappointed in their schemes and hopes; and, like gamblers, were now living on the excitement of vanity, acquisitiveness, and scandal. These three tastes form their bond of union; their motives, duties and hopes, I found confined to money, praise, and excitement. From the Miss of middle age to the octogenarian, I found each saturated with stories of the folly, upstartness, and wickedness of the others; and I was positively bored with that and insipid disquisitions on each other's personal frailties. As to assisting industrious females to a better competence for their labor, they have a horribly unconquerable antipathy to the idea, lest it detract from their own *agitation* or *profits*. Their zeal is for themselves. Their dry, hard souls were perfectly unaffected by my descriptions of the wrongs of needle women; and the spirit of truth be my witness, I never found the subject treated with such malignant apathy or theatrical flippancy before. I endorse the sentiments of your paper about the vanity and selfishness of these women and men, and know them to be as destitute of benevolence, tenderness of heart, and love of truth as their persons are unattractive. But, while scorning their sentiments and aims, I weep at their want of the commonest of virtues."

The whole tribe of reforming fanatics are of this sort, and it is time they were thoroughly understood and treated by every man of sense with the unmitigated contempt they deserve.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

THE GAIT. One may judge of the spirit and disposition of a man by his ordinary gait and mien in walking. He who habitually pursues abstract thoughts, looks down on the ground. He who is accustomed to sudden impulses, or is trying to seize upon some necessary recollection, looks up with a kind of jerk. He who is a steady, cautious, merely practical man, walks on deliberately, his eyes straight before him; and, even in his most musing moods, observes things around sufficiently to avoid a porter's knot or a bucher's tray. But the man with strong ganglions—of pushing, lively temperament, who though practical, is yet speculative—the man who is emulous and active, and ever trying to rise in life—sanguine, alert, bold—walks with a spring, looks rather above the heads of his fellow-passengers, but with a quick, easy turn of his own, which is lightly set on his shoulders; his mouth is a little open; his eye is bright, rather restless, but penetrative; his port has something of defiance; his form is erect, but without stiffness.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812. On Saturday night, the soldiers of the war of 1812 met in very great strength at the county court house. It was the 10th of September, and they convened to commemorate Perry's splendid victory on Lake Erie, achieved 40 years ago. Gen. Diller was called to preside, assisted by a large number of vice presidents. Among the number were Messrs. Cooper, J. C. Montgomery, Major Bozorth, Col. John Thompson, Captain Fisher, L. C. Judson, and Mr. Curry. Peter Hay and John H. Frick acted as secretaries.

The meeting was opened by an appropriate speech from the chair; after which Messrs. Judson, Montgomery, Sutherland, and others, addressed the meeting. Their speeches were received with rounds of reiterated applause. Their speeches were full of interest and deeply exciting.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the return of the 10th of September brings back to our memory a proud and vivid recollection of the splendid victory achieved this day forty years ago, by the gallant Perry and his brave associates, on Lake Erie, where, for the first time since the formation of our national government, our gallant tars had an opportunity of demonstrating their superiority to their enemy fleet to fleet, as had already been done by Hull and Decatur ship to ship, and after a most sanguinary battle, caused the star-spangled banner to float triumphautly over the broad bosom of the lake until the close of the war.

Resolved, That we learn with great pleasure, from all quarters of the Union, that the proposition to hold a national convention of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and their sons, in this city, on the 8th of January next, is received with much favor, and that delegates will be sent from them all, to revive the recollections of that war, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to press on Congress the claims of those who stepped forward to defend their country in its hour of peril.

Resolved, That we regard the selection of the 8th day of January for the meeting of the national convention as a just compliment to the gallant band of volunteer citizen soldiers and their distinguished general who closed the war in a blaze of glory.

Resolved, That we deem it altogether unnecessary to reiterate the arguments urged on former occasions in favor of a grant of 160 acres of the public lands to all who served or suffered on land or sea in any of the wars of our country, and will only add our firm conviction, strengthened as it is by the action of public meetings and conventions in various sections of the Union, that the passage of a law for that purpose by Congress will receive the cordial sanction of the whole nation.

Resolved, That the volunteers who marched from Pennsylvania to Baltimore, and those from western Pennsylvania who served under Generals Tannehill and Mead, are especially requested to elect delegates to represent them in the national convention to be held in this city on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Resolved, That it is both just and proper that the defenders of our country in the war of 1812, who reside in Philadelphia, should take the incipient steps to bring together their friends from the interior of our State, when it is remembered that during our great contest with England not less than five thousand country troops rushed to our city, and joined six thousand soldiers here, and marched to the shores of the Delaware, to defend our city from the constantly expected assaults of a most powerful enemy.

Resolved, That delegates who were in our naval service be requested to meet in our national convention, as we belicve they are also justly entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Resolved, That we adjourn to attend at our national convention to be held here on the 8th of January next.

Resolved, That editors of newspapers favorable to the cause throughout the United States be requested to publish these proceedings.

L. C. Judson, Esq., offered the following resolution; which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in addition to the numerous eminent and patriotic acts that have shed an imperishable lustre upon the name af the Hon. J. B. Sutherland, his ardent zeal and increasing exertions to obtain justice for the veterans of the war of 1812 merit our lasting gratitude and sincere thanks.

Philadelphia Evening Argus.

The Legislature of this State, on the 28th of April, 1852, passed a law appropriating $5,000 for that year to constitute in part a colonization fund, and to be applied to the colonization of negroes and mulattoes, who were in the State at the time of the adoption of the presen constitution, and their descendants.

It was directed that of this sum three thousand dollars should be used, under the direction of the State Board of Colonization, consisting of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, for the purchase of land in Africa, to be styled the Indiana Colony, which should be divided into one hundred acre lots and given to the negroes and mulattoes who should emigrate from this State to Africa, and occupy the tracts of land given them. All colored persons who had theretofore emigrated to Africa from this State were also declared to be entitled to one hundred acres of land upon the same terms.

The State Board of Colonization, as soon as the law went into force, authorized President Roberts of Liberia to select as large a quantity of land as the $3000 would buy in a healthy eligible part of the country, and make a patent for it to the State, when the money would be paid him. We believe that arrangements for the purchase of the land have not yet been completed, but are progressing.

The State Board were also authorized to pay fifty dollars out of the colonization fund to each negro or mulatto desiring to emigrate from this State to Africa who should need the aid. At the session of 1853 the Legislature appropriated, for colonization purposes, $5000 per annum for the years 1853 and 1854.

We understand that a number of colored persons have gone to the Indiana colony under the provisions of this law, and that others are constantly departing. *Indianapolis Sentinel.*

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN FARMING. We find the following sweet little item in The New England Farmer. We hope our many thousand readers will peruse this with as much pleasure as we have:

THE CRIPPLE'S FARM. At the Mass Meeting of Farmers, in Concord Mass., in March last, Hon. John W. Procter gave as an illustration of what energy and perseverence can do, under the most discouraging and unfavorable circumstances for improving one's own condition, by improving, at one and the same time, the soil and the mind. "A few years since," said Mr. Porter, "Simeon L. Wilson, of Methuen, sent in his statement to the Committee on Farms, of the Essex Society, which, when the facts came to be known, awakened much interest. It appeared that this cultivator of the soil had been a cripple from his youth, with no command of his lower extremities whatever, and only able to move from place to place, as moved by others, or in the little go-gig that his ingenuity had constructed. He had come in possession of about an acre of what was deemed a *worthless bog* situated by the side of the way; for years claimed by no one—and had contrived to drain it, and to cover it from adjoining knolls, so that he grew thereon a nursery of more than twelve thousand fruit trees, and a variety of fruit of fine quality in considerable abundance. In fact, he so managed as to be able to sell enough to support himself and his mother, from the products of this reclaimed acre; thereby saving the town one hundred dollars a year, to which they would otherwise have been properly subjected." In the close of his statement, the cripple exclaims with devout reverence to that Providence which had so greatly favored him on his little plantation of an acre of the heretofore "worthless bog."

"I'm monarch of all I survey;
My right there is none to dispute."

What a lesson for these stallwart farmers, with great farms and healthy sons, to study and put to practice in reclaiming their wet lands and irrigating the dry ones upon their farms! "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Nothing in this world is so fatal to the development of the intellectual powers of the young as what are commonly called expectations. Take two boys of the same age, and as nearly as may be of the same capabilities. Inform one that he is the heir to a large fortune, which, one day or other, must come into his possession; tell the other that he has not a sixpence to depend on, but must thrive by his own exertion—and ten years after there will be a mighty difference between them. You will find that one has wrapped up his talent in a napkin, while the other has laid it out at interest.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. While other associations have received their due meed of praise for their exertions in the cause of suffering humanity, this noble and philanthropic Order has not been mentioned, so far as our observation has extended. The Order of Odd Fellows in New Orleans, numbers some two thousand members, a very large proportion of whom are men of families, having wives, children and relatives depending upon them for protection and support. Of course, in the sweeping and terrible epidemic that has prevailed in our city for the past two or three months, the Order has not escaped. It has suffered severely. Some of its noblest, purest and best have fallen victims to the dread destroyer. But, to the eternal honor of the Order, be it said, that no Odd Fellow has been compelled to ask assistance outside of his own Order, from any quarter whatever; no Odd Fellow's wife has needed any other attendance of nursing than that which was provided with the utmost alacrity; no Odd Fellow's child has been permitted to suffer. All were affectionately and attentively nursed and cared for, and those who died were buried decently and respectably, and with all due honor.

Neither have the philanthropic workings of the Order been confined to members within its own immediate jurisdiction. It has been called upon to provide for and to inter transient brethren from almost every quarter of the compass. The duties devolving upon it have been faithfully fulfilled. There has been no shirking of responsibility, no dodging of fatigue, no evasion of duty. They were members of a great and noble brotherhood, whose motto is "Friendship, Love and Truth," and like brothers, were all sedulously attended to.

Of course, under circumstances like these, the expenses have been very large, almost oppressively heavy; but they have been, and will be, borne without murmuring.

We are, however, much pleased in being able to state that the attention of Odd Fellows in other parts of the country has been aroused to the state of things existing among the Order here, and that assistance has been promptly forthcoming. The amount received are: $50 from Franklin Lodge, Wheeling, Va.; $200 from Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3; $100 from Eagle Lodge, No. 100, Cincinnati; $50 from Metropolitan Lodge, Cincinnati. We also understand that $300 have been received from Mississippi, and handed over to the officers of the Grand Lodge.

As an editor, we take the liberty of suggesting to the members of the Order throughout the United States that, if they feel disposed to aid their distressed brethren in this city, they forward their contributions *at once*, to the address of the General Relief Committee. *New Orleans Bulletin.*

"GEN. SCOTT CALUMNIATED." Under this caption several of our contemporaries have worked themselves into quite a passion over an extract from one of Charles Dickens' productions, in which he hits off the prevailing weakness of our people by representing Gen. Scott, in the city of Mexico, as inviting the Mexican Commissioners "to liquor" before he would commence the negotiations. We think Dickins' attempt at wit is not more silly than the wrath which it has excited in some of our namby-pamby Pharisees—imbibers of Scheidam Schnapps. Gen. Scott, like all sensible men, no doubt drinks when he is dry, and enjoys what is good, both in the edible and potable line. He has done so all his life, and the best proof that he has been temperate is the robust health which he enjoys at an advanced age, and after enduring so many hardships. We wonder if these folks who are afraid to trust their stomachs with a glass of good old wine, lest they should immediately become drunkards, will live as long, and retain their health and vigor, and good looks, to the advanced age of the old General.

But after all, we suspect that Dickens did not make this allusion unguardedly. It was, no doubt, founded upon the event which is thus detailed in a letter from Mexico, published in the Delta of May 21st, 1848:

GEN. SCOTT AND THE MINT JULEP. *Editor Delta:* I have just read your very amusing article in the Weekly Delta of the 19th instant, "A Discourse on Juleps," which reminds me of an occurrence here in which a julep was most oportunely introduced. It was as follows: The day on which Gen. Scott arrived in this city was one of the hottest of the season. The General alighted from his carriage at the entrance of the Mole, tired and covered with dust. Here he was seen surrounded by a large concourse of soldiers and American citizens, all anxious to testify their admiration of his gallant conduct, while the welkin rang with enthusiastic applause. Just at this moment Capiain Wheate, of the Tennessee Volunteers, made his appearance with "something" in one hand, neatly covered. After introducing himself he uncovered the something, which proved to be a fine julep, made in the regular old Virginny style, and proffered it to the old General, who received it most cordially, and drinking to the health of all present, pronounced it delicious. The thoughtfulness that prompted the offering should not be unrewarded, and therefore I say may the gallant Tennesseean never want a julep—that most refreshing of all beverages—after a toilsome journey. CORPORAL.

NOVEL. The following novel method of proving one's identity, we copy from the Missouri Republican:

"A gentleman, a stranger in this city, a few days since presented a draft or check at the counter of one of our banking houses payable to —— we'd say, John Jones, or order. The teller looked at him a moment, and stated in the politest manner that as he didn't know him, a reference would be required before the bill was cashed.

Here was a poser. Mr. Jones was an entire stranger in the city, he wanted the money, and was going to leave that afternoon, he assured the gentleman who stood behind the counter that the whole matter was correct, and that he couldn't leave without it—in fact, he said he was strapped. The teller, however, was inexorable, and said he couldn't depart from the rules of the establishment, and that his personal identity must be proved. At this crisis Mr. J., after rubbing his head for some time, suddenly exclaimed, 'I can do it,' and at the same time commenced unbuttoning his vest, and in the twinkling of an eye, in bold Roman letters, on the 'bottom' of his shirt bosom he displayed to the eyes of the astonished clerk, 'John Jones, No. 3.' The identity was sufficient, and it is needless to say the check was cashed instantly."

DEEP TILLAGE. By deep tillage, says Mr. Walker, a large body of earth is rendered permeable to rains—a greater amount of water received and retained as moisture for grain crops, which thus maintained within their reach a more equable supply of this element so important to the rapid development of their physical structure. The same mechanical means also, gives freer admission to the air, and to the manna of the vegetable kingdom, the nightly and refreshing dews.

Not only is the soil, by deep tillage, rendered more pervious to, and retentive of moisture, it is also made penetrable to the genial rays of the sun, by which it is earlier brought to a temperature suited to the vegetation and growth of crops. And it follows that, as the quantity of earth thus acted upon, is increased it will longer retain the temperature, thereby preserving the crop from retardation and injury by the sudden changes of the weather in early Spring. It may reasonably be expected also, that the same cause, increase and equality of heat, will secure the crop more vigorous growth, and earlier and more perfect maturity. *Farmer's Friend.*

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HAND. Two charming women were discussing one day what it is which constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion as much as in the shape of the beautiful member whose merits they were discussing. A gentleman friend presented himself, and, by common consent, the question was referred to him. It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris and the three goddesses. Glancing from one to the other of the beautiful white hands presented to him—which, by the way, he had the cunning to hold for some time in his own, for purposes of examination—he replied at last: "I give it up—the question is too hard for me; but ask the poor, and they will tell you that the most beautiful hand in the world is the hand that gives."

PRESERVED PEACHES. Take ripe peaches and pare them and sprinkle with sugar to lay a few hours, then boil for a few minutes in a syrup composed of one pound of sugar dissolved in three quarts of water, and after being drained by laying them singly on boards, place them in the oven, after the bread is taken out, and when they are thoroughly dry, pack them away in a similar manner to figs.

CARRY ME HOME TO DIE.

O, carry me back to my childhood's home,
Where the ocean surges roar,
Where its billows dash on a rock-bound coast,
And moan forever more.
I am pining away in a stranger's land,
Beneath a stranger's eye,
Oh, carry me home, O, carry me home,
O, carry me home to die.

I sigh in vain for my native hills,
Their sweet and balmy air
Would waft away from my youthful brow,
Each trace of gloomy care.
I sigh to breathe the air of home,
To gaze on its starry sky,
O, carry me home, O, carry me home,
O, carry me home to die.

I long to see my mother again,
And hear her sweetly say,
"Come, weary dove, here is thy home,
Then fold thy wing and stay."
'Twould ease my pain to hear her voice,
When death had darkened my eye,
O, carry me home, O, carry me home,
O, carry me home to die.

Then let me rest in a peaceful grave,
Beside the loved and dead,
For the quiet earth is the only place,
To rest my weary head.
I would sleep sweetly if you buried me there,
Beneath New England's sky,
O, carry me home, O, carry me home,
O, carry me home to die.

For the Standard.

In consideration of the great movements made in the various Counties in Virginia, it was agreed to hold a meeting at the Court-House in Danbury during the County Court, the 14th of September, at which meeting W. A. Lash was chosen Chairman, and, on motion of William Fultin, B. F. Wilson was appointed Secretary.

And on motion, Wilson Fultin, Horatio Kallum, and John B. Hampton were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions to be laid before said meeting to be acted upon.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the propotion to hold a Convention at Patrick Court House for the purpose of making either a Rail, Plank or Turnpike road, as the Convention may think best, from Winston, the County-seat of Forsyth, intersecting with the Turnpike road at Floyd Court-House, running thence to Christiansburg, then to intersect the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad.

Resolved, That we believe that a branch of some Rail, Plank or Turnpike road from Winston to Danbury, and one to the Virginia line, could be built with as little expense as almost any other road of the same length.

Resolved, That we have an abundance of iron oar in our mountains; also limestone sufficient to supply the State of North Carolina with all the lime they may require; in addition thereunto we have an unexhaustable field of the very best coal on Townfork, which are developing themselves; we therefore believe that a Rail, Plank or Turnpike road through the coal, lime and iron ore regions of Stokes County would be very desireable to the whole State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting there cannot be a Rail, Plank or Turnpike road built in any section of the State that would convey so many and so much needed products of the earth as this road would by being connected with the Fayetteville and Western Plank road.

Resolved, That Dr. H. Cole, Dr. John Pepper, Dr. W. W. McCauless, Joel F. Hill, A. J. Stedman, Wilson Fultin, S. B. Allen, A. H. Joyce, S. Petzer, Jas. Ryerson, W. M. Moore, Col. S. Hughes, E. S. Martin, D. R. Leak, Joel Hawkins, W. A. Mitchell, Alex. King, Thos. Martin, John W. Betting, M. T. Smith, S. Shakleford, Dr. W. W. Cole, Wm. Matthews, J. W. Davis, S. Fultin, James M. Covington, Jeremiah Martin, are appointed Delegates to attend a Convention to be held at Patrick Court-House on the 26th of September.

And on motion of Wilson Fultin the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensborough Patriot, People's Press, and Raleigh Standard.

And on motion the meeting adjourned.

W. A. LASH, *Chairman.*

B. F. WILSON, *Secretary.*

CONDITION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA. The Editor of the Dundee (N. Y.) Record has lately been making a tour through Canada, in the course of which he visited a large number of fugitive slaves at their residences, and conversed freely with them on their position and prospects. The tone of their remarks generally was that of disappointment at the reception with which they had met, and the estimation in which they were held in the country where they were sojourning. They had been led to suppose by the abolition instigators of their escape from servitude, that in the British provinces they would find a home in which they would be regarded as citizens, with the same rights and and advantages, social and political

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1853.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The Greensborough Patriot charges that the Standard and its Correspondent "A Stockholder" were actuated—in making suggestions to the State Directors in this Road—by a wish to prevent the location of the workshops at Greensborough. This charge, we scarcely need say, is unfounded. The communication of "A Stockholder" was directed entirely to the establishment of one leading point, which was, that in the present condition of the work it was not advisable to take steps for building the workshops. That communication was from the pen of a gentleman well informed on the subject, and who has done as much for the cause of improvements as any one, living or dead. It was well-considered, and we feel confident its suggestions were of a disinterested character. No attack was made on Greensborough or on any other locality; and, so far as we are concerned, we can truly declare that we are gratified at the prosperity of that place, and would do nothing to diminish or circumscribe its prosperity. The thrift, enterprise, and public spirit of the citizens of that place are deserving of all praise; and it shall never be said, with any show of truth, that we have put forth a hand to cripple their energies or to retard their efforts for improvement—and especially, as we have the Patriot's word for it that they are not in favor of the "Danville connexion" but desire to see the Central Road completed *in all its parts*, so as to obtain means of access to the markets of their own State. A man who is untrue to his own home is "worse than an infidel"; and therefore, as a citizen, we should have preferred to have seen the workshops established here; but as an Editor and public man *we had no choice*—we desired to see the shops located at the best point for the interests of the State and the stockholders. But we honestly thought the time had not arrived for locating them, and we so expressed ourselves. The Road, as we were told in Maj. Gwynn's first Report, will of itself cost something like three millions four hundred thousand dollars; and the President of the Road, in failing to purchase the iron for the remaining 130 miles, has most probably added some five hundred thousand dollars to this amount—making in all nearly four millions for completing the Road! This purchase the President was authorized to make, but from some cause or other he neglected to do so. We learn that he gives two reasons for this neglect—first, that the means could not be commanded, and second, the belief that iron, instead of rising, would fall in price.

Now, so far as the means are concerned, it was well known that the State would become interested in the Road to the extent of two millions, as soon as the Board of Internal Improvements should be assured of the fact that one million had been subscribed; and this being the case, if the money was not in hand at the time Gov. Morehead made his first purchase, the Company, thus sustained by the State's subscription, would have found no difficulty in making an advantageous bargain. As to the iron falling in price, that was a question of sagacity, and we have to express our regret that the President was, in this instance, so very wide of the mark. Under these circumstances, we repeat, we could not perceive that it was good policy to go forward with expenditures for the workshops. But we have assailed no one in connexion with this matter—we have impeached no man's integrity or motives. We have uttered our own opinions, and what we know to be the opinions of others, and for this we have been misrepresented and denounced by the Patriot and its Correspondents.

The Patriot denies that Gov. Morehead is in favor of the Danville connexion, for we so understand the remarks of that paper of the 10th instant. The Patriot must be mistaken, or Gov. M. must have been grossly misrepresented.

The Patriot admits, but with evident reluctance, that the salary of Maj. Gwynn, the Chief Engineer, is too high; but it charges what is not true, that we have made "an onslaught upon the salaries allowed *to the officers and engineers*." We referred only to the salary of Maj. Gwynn, and that we characterized as much too high. No complaints have been heard—certainly we have made none—as to the salaries of the other officers.

Maj. Gwynn receives $5,000 as Chief Engineer, and then $3,000 more for superintending the surveys of the Eastern and Western extensions. We insisted, as we still do, that the $5,000 salary ought to have been made to cover *all* his expenses; it is as much as he will earn, and as much as he ought to have. It is twice the amount paid to a Supreme Court Judge, and a thousand dollars more than twice the salary paid the Governor of the State. But Maj. Gwynn, we learn, has at length consented to remove his office from Richmond and reside in North Carolina. This is well. Last year, or the year before, he reported, we believe, to the Virginia Assembly, that he had lost but eighteen days from the service of that State in attending to his engagements in this State, for which he was paid $3,000! We know that, up to a late period, contractors and others have been required to wait upon Maj. Gwynn in Richmond for instructions, &c.; and we hope we shall be pardoned the expression of our gratification that the office of the Chief Engineer of a great North Carolina work has at length been removed from the capital of a sister State, and that we shall have no more such reports of only eighteen days absence as the one referred to.

It affords us no pleasure to refer to these things, but our duty must be performed, whether pleasant or not. We know what it was that brought failure and bankruptcy on the old Gaston Road—to wit, idleness, inattention, and lack of qualifications on the part of engineers and subordinates, extravagant salaries, high prices, &c. It would be well if the managers of our present public works would look more to the experience of the past, and profit by it.

The Patriot's Correspondent, "One that Knows," states a falsehood when he says the Standard has "virtually taken ground" against the Eastern and Western extensions. Our fault, in the estimation of the Patriot and its Correspondents, is that we have thought proper to speak out in relation to the management of the affairs of the Central Road; and, under the circumstances, we are not surprised that we are misrepresented. This Correspondent, "One that Knows," professes to make this false statement in relation to us with feelings of "sorrow"—his tears are of the crocodile order, and would not fill a chincapin hull at that. As to the Patriot's other Correspondent, "Observer," we have but little to say. He is evidently a depraved, small-souled creature, whose element is falsehood and meanness, and who is Gov. Morehead's "most obedient servant" in this as in all other matters. Our best reply to him is embodied in one word—*contempt*.

☞ The Orange County Agricultural Society have appointed Col. A. Parker, John B. Leathers, Jno. F. Lyon, A. Dickson, Paul C. Cameron and Wm. Nelson as delegates to the State Fair at Raleigh.

JNO. C. McRAE & CO.

The Raleigh Star of the 14th contains a communication signed "Justice" which is an unjust attack at once on Jno. C. McRae & Co., on Newbern and on Wilmington. This writer speaks of McRae & Co. as "pet contractors"—as "independent" if not "insolent" to the engineer—as backward and remiss in the fulfilment of their contract, and as disposed to surrender their contract, sell their iron, and avail themselves of the benefit of its enhanced value.

Now we happen to know that McRae & Co. were offered, for their iron, before it was received by them, an amount which would have placed in their pockets, as *clear* profits, some one hundred and seventy thousand dollars after paying the forfeiture on the contract; but they had no idea of pursuing such a course, and so the offer was not even considered. They are gentlemen of character and honor; and aside from the violation of good faith which would have resulted from a sale of their iron, they were too much devoted to the cause of improvements to think, for a moment, of inflicting such a blow upon it as it would have received had they made the sale referred to. It may be that one of the Company, irritated and excited by what he deemed unjust requirements in relation to his work, expressed a willingness to abandon the contract; but this was the result rather of feeling than of judgment, and he is no doubt now as much disposed as ever to go forward and complete the contract. Some of these requirements and orders on the part of the engineers were made, it must be remembered, *after the Salisbury meeting*, in which Mr. John C. McRae threw his votes against Gov. Morehead as a Director in the Company. We neither go into particulars nor prefer charges, but we give the the facts, leaving the public to draw their own inferences. If McRae & Co. had stood by Gov. Morehead in that meeting, we might have heard less complaint, and the communication of "Justice" might not have been written.

This writer sneers at Newbern and Wilmington, and asks, ironically, if "they are not making noble exertions to redeem the State." Newbern is censured for not paying her instalments to the Road, and Wilmington is blamed generally. Why is this? Is Newbern thus held up as faithless to her obligations because she preferred that Col. Thompson should make the survey of the Beaufort Railroad, and that Maj. Gwynn should have no connection with it? Is that the reason for this attack?

This writer also shows his sagacity by supposing that Railroad iron will soon be as low as it was when McRae & Co. purchased theirs! It is now from seventy to eighty dollars per ton; and, judging from what we see in the Railroad and Mining journals, and by what we know of the demand for the article, we conclude that a fall in price is not likely to take place for some time to come. If the President of the Central Road, as we have shown elsewhere, had purchased iron for the whole Road at the time McRae & Co. purchased theirs, he would have made a clear saving to the Company of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

But we do not feel specially called upon to reply to this Correspondent, as McRae & Co. are fully able to defend themselves. Who this Correspondent is we do not know, and we confess we are not concerned to know. He may be a stockholder, with more prejudice than judgment; or he may be "a friend to Maj. Gwynn" and Gov. Morehead. Whoever he is, we affectionately advise him to "tarry at Jericho until his beard grows."

Political masters serve "the good people of the State" and the Sons of Temperance very much as certain farmers treat their oxen; they call them fine fellows, pet them fondly, slip the yoke upon their necks, drive them high and low, and when the day's work is done, they turn them out to grass. For one, we are tired of all such. *Spirit of the Age.*

The above is from the organ—not of the temperance men—but of the total abstinence and prohibitory law men of North Carolina. We pronounce it unadulterated Federalism. The Editor of the Age is a Whig, but he had been quite successful, up to the penning of this article, in steering clear of politics. But the pitcher which was sent so often to the well was at last broken. Ever since the days of the elder Adams and of the alien and sedition laws, it has been the habit of the Federalists thus to speak of the people. They regard them as *dangerous to themselves*, and hence they are constantly urging laws to protect them against themselves; and they speak of them frequently, as in this case, as subjects to be "yoked" and driven about by "political masters."

Now the people of this country know no "political masters." They are, themselves, the masters; they govern themselves, and politicians and public men are their servants. Any other doctrine, no matter by whom advanced, is foreign from the nature of our institutions—is Federalism of the strongest stamp.

☞ The Editor of the Milton Democrat, after advocating in his issue of the 13th, a variety of Rail road lines, concludes by declaring that he "despises selfish, contracted feeling or policy," and says he "cannot use language strong enough to condemn the feelings evinced by a portion of the North Carolina press on the subject." "We had expected better things," he adds, "of the Raleigh newspapers."

Now, what we have to say, for one "Raleigh newspaper" is, that we have been governed by no "selfish, contracted policy"—we have gone, uniformly, for all sections of the State, as we expect to do hereafter. We wish well to the Dan River country, and should be gratified to see its resources developed and all its interests advanced. We publish every thing which comes to our hands bearing on the interests or prosperity of that region of the State; and we beg leave to add that we "despise," as much as Mr. Palmer possibly can, any thing like unjust or narrow sectional feeling. It is true we have not been able, thus far, to bring our mind to the conclusion that we ought to advocate all Mr. Palmer's schemes—he has so many of them that before we can well get into the consideration of one, we are called upon to examine and pronounce upon a half dozen others. We beg our respected cotemporary for time. We dislike to be crowded, especially with matters of such importance. We know he means well, but then we fear that all his schemes cannot be perfected for several weeks to come.

Mr. Palmer appears to have forgotten entirely the improvement of Dan River. Why cannot this River be improved? What is the Roanoke Navigation Company doing? Is it not practicable so to improve this stream as to admit of steamboat navigation as high up as Madison? We do not know, and we ask for information.

SUPERIOR COURT. The Fall Term of our Superior Court was held this week, Judge Manly presiding. On Monday, Wm. M. Pippen qualified as Clerk of the Court, and entered upon his duties. The bail bond of $3000, in the case of Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong, forfeited at the last term of this Court in consequence of his failing to appear, was not remitted. Dr. Armstrong not having been retaken since he broke Jail, the witnesses were discharged until further notice. There was but little business before the Court, which adjourned on Thursday last.

Turborough Southerner.

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS.

We copy the following from the last Petersburg Democrat. Here is a fine prize within the reach of some North Carolina planter—for we make sure that we shall leave "old Virginia" slightly in the rear in this laudable contest. Who will get the prize?

"BEAUTIFUL PRESENT. We were shown Thursday, at the commission house of Messrs. Britton, Todd & Harrison, a pair of large and very handsome silver pitchers, manufactured for those gentlemen by David Rait, of New York, and intended for presentation to that farmer who shall have brought to Petersburg the best Tobacco by the close of this season. They will be presented about the first of October.

They are of exquisite design, having each two bunches of tobacco leaves on the neck, and the body of the pitchers springing out of a collection of those leaves. On the front of each is engraved,

BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON'S
Tobacco Prize.
1853.

TO ———— ————

The pitchers are about sixteen inches high, we presume, and cost $150.

Three cheers for Messrs. Britton, Todd & Harrison, the pitchers and the farmer who will present the best tobacco! Who will it be?"

☞ We observed several faint red lines in the Southern sky on Wednesday evening, and could account for them only on the supposition that Jewett's comet had struck the South pole and scattered the splinters along the heavens. Of course the poles, from the rapid motion of the earth, are always red hot; and splinters therefrom would probably present a reddish appearance. This comet was to have struck the earth about the centre, and the Atlantic ocean, it was thought at one time, was in danger; but the impression seems now to be that it has either struck somewhere out South, or retreated further off into space for the purpose of acquiring a proper impetus for a grand strike, of which Prof. Jewett will please take notice. It is expected, on all hands, that he will be polite enough to designate the time.

The New York Express and other journals, it is supposed, have been more or less quizzed, for we frequently hear the question, have we indeed a Jewett among us? We incline to think we have not. It is a question, it must be confessed, of some importance, and can only be settled by the Editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian. We would refer the question to Fulton, of the Journal, but we suppose he is a little sensitive on the subject of concussions, as we learn he had at least two, on board the cars, on his late Northern trip. But Fulton could give us, if he would, a capital article on—illuminated splinters. Burr is so much concerned, of late, with the spiritual manifestation in the Armstrong case, that we despair in advance of eliciting any thing on this subject from him. By the way, it is positively stated that Armstrong *would not* leave until the "image" which came for him "drawed" its "dagger" on him; and as it was, he left his jailor's bill unpaid. It is expected, however, that he will remit the amount by check at an early day.

The Standard asks for proof of the popularity of the "distribution" question. We have only time today to refer to the Raleigh District, in which Venable and Rogers (distributionists) received 8,835 votes, and Lewis (anti-distributionist) 2,454.

Salem Press.

The Press could not have made a more unfortunate reference with the view of sustaining its position. The Democrats of this District, we undertake to say, are almost if not quite *en masse* against a distribution of either the lands or their proceeds; and Mr. Venable was voted for by Democrats, not because they approved his course, but because they preferred him to a Whig and had been induced to regard him as a stronger man than Mr. Lewis. We have seen no Democrat who voted for Mr. Venable who is in favor of distribution.

The Press evades our reference to its own District. We put the question again: If distribution is so popular, how was it that Col. Boyd cut down the Whig majority in the Stokes District from one thousand to three hundred and odd? Can the Press answer?

OURSELF ON DISTRIBUTION. Determined to have a little fun, we, a week or two ago, wrote and published a distribution article, which, as we expected, the Whig papers in this latitude jumped on like "a duck on a june bug," and it was a sight to do one's heart good to see how they rejoiced over another sinner that repented. In reading the comments on the article alluded to, we felt a strong inclination to stick our thumb to the end of our proboscis and wiggle our little finger vigorously for the space of four minutes and three quarters.

The N. C. Patriot thinks our article denotes a state political, aptly denoted by the term *fishy*. (Living down on Roanoke where so many Shad, Rock and Sturgeon are caught, to say nothing of the cats and round fish, it was the most natural comparison in the world, *for him.*) The Norfolk Beacon turns us over to the Globe and Standard, the latter of whom is supposed to be possessed of a strong disposition to demolish things, and is, consequently, expected to tear us "all to smash"—poor *us!* The Star is perfectly astonished at the bold attempt we were making to feloniously appropriate the good, old, mellow Whig thunder to accompany the bright flashes of Democratic lightning, as it illuminates the dark political horizon of "these United States." Divers other papers have said divers other things; all, however, tending to the same conclusion, viz., that we were becoming less *pig* and more *puppy* daily.

Now, for fear of a mistake which might prove fatal to some of our loving cotemporaries in these, the tail end of, the dog days, we will make a statement or two which may have a tendency to prevent so sad a *cat*-a-strophe. First, we are not in favor of distribution! Indeed we are not. We think the public lands had better stay just where they are and always have been since the general government possessed them—neither divided among *all* the States nor given to any particular *few* of them. And, should the Democratic party tolerate the doctrine of distribution, (which we believe it must,) it will be because it is forced upon them as the less of two evils. We have said that Democratic distribution is *equal* distribution; and the Whig papers say that that is *Whig* distribution, too. When we read such assertions and remember the Whig distribution bill passed under the Harrison administration, and also that the Whig party in Congress voted invariably for all donations of land to the new States, we feel like gyrating our digits again.

There is another thing we will speak on, to prevent, in time, any mistake that may rest on the minds of brother Democrats elsewhere, and that is, that neither we nor the Democracy of Warren will aid and abet any disorganizing movement in this State in the next Gubernatorial election. That's certain. We have only mentioned this fact incidentally, as it seems to be thought by some that it necessarily follows, as a matter of course, that those who would be willing to take distribution of the public lands as a *dernier resort*—as better than the present policy of giving them away to a few of the States, must necessarily kick up a hellabullo generally, and set up for themselves even to the breaking down of the party in the State. That's all a mistake; at least we shall join in no such wicked practices.

Warrenton News.

GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT FROM ONE SEED. A single grain of seed has produced this season in Wisconsin one hundred and fourteen full-headed stalks, containing, probably, four thousand grains. It is estimated that a bushel of plump wheat contains four hundred and forty-eight thousand grains. If only one half of them could be made to go and do likewise, just take your slate and see what would be the yield. Do we work to the best advantage, when we throw such quantities of seed upon the land so badly prepared that half of it must be lost?

Sowing one bushel of wheat and one-fourth bushel of oats to the acre is highly recommended for places where wheat is liable to winter-kill.

THE N. C. ROAD—JOHN C. McRAE & Co. We notice in the last number of the Raleigh Star a communication over the signature of "Justice," which the Editor says is from a "responsible and reliable source," in which divers complaints are made against Messrs. Jno. C. McRae & Co., the contractors for that portion of the North Carolina Road, running from Goldsborough to Raleigh. They are represented by this writer as "Pet Contractors;" likened unto the "viper" who "stung his benefactor to death;" as "Dictators," and "imposing upon the State," or words to that effect, "independent if not insolent to the Engineer," &c., &c., &c.

Now, we do not profess to be the special defenders of Messrs. Jno. C. McRae & Co.; these gentlemen being abundantly able on all occasions to take care of themselves; neither do we believe such defence to be necessary. Known as these gentlemen are, and have been for years, not only in this community, but in other portions of the State, for their probity, intelligence, and enterprise—known, too, as the most energetic of the Contractors along the entire route of the Road, it would be unnecessary for us to volunteer in their behalf, against the attacks of a writer who conceals his name, and displays in his pronunciamento more ill feeling than good judgment.

When it is known, however, that these Contractors and the President of the Road are not on the best of terms, this fact will refute the charge of their being his "Pets."

When it is also known that these Contractors are steadily pushing forward with their work, when *by relinquishing it* they could realize in the neighborhood of $100,000 *more* than by pressing it to completion; this fact is sufficient to refute all the charges of "Justice," and to prove that these gentlemen are determined to comply with the terms of their contract, even though it is a virtual loss to them, by doing so, of $100,000.

When it is known, also, that these Contractors have in some instances gone beyond the terms of their contract, and performed work not expected at their hands, this fact is sufficient to nullify the image of the "viper stinging its benefactor to death," beautiful though it be.

When the high character of these Contractors is also taken into consideration, it is more than sufficient to repel the idle charge that they would in any particular "impose upon the State."

But, as we before remarked, Messrs. Jno. C. McRae & Co. are able to defend themselves, and we have made these *authorized* remarks merely to show that the communication of "Justice" has been seen.

Leaving these gentlemen, then, to adopt such a course as may to them seem most fit, we will notice one other point in the communication of "Justice." Says he, "If McRae & Co. abandon their contract, as it is evident *they wish to do*," [meantime McRae & Co. are *pushing forward* with their contract, when *by* abandoning it they could make $100,000, or thereabouts,] "in that event let the Directors purchase a quantity of iron, and have it shipped to Portsmouth, and then via Railroad to Raleigh, and commence laying down the track of the Road from the point where the Raleigh and Gaston Road connects with the North Carolina Road." That is a bright idea—more luminous than the Comet's tail, and it smacks so strongly of State pride too! Here is the iron for the Western end of the Road shipped to Charleston, and now "Justice" suggests that the iron for the Centre and Eastern points should come to us by way of Portsmouth. Thus presenting the agreeable picture of what is called the "North Carolina Road" furnished with iron through a Virginia port on the one hand, and a South Carolina one on the other! However, this is only in keeping with the sentiment which seems to prevail over the State generally.

But it seems that "Justice" could not conclude his tirade without a fling at *Wilmington*, and Newbern likewise. "Truly," says he, "Wilmington and Newbern are anxious to have Rail Road communication with the West. *Their promptness and great energy* prove this fact beyond question. Are they not making great efforts to redeem the State."

To which, on the part of Wilmington, we have nothing to reply—believing that the character she bears throughout the State is quite sufficient to repel and silence attacks and flings like these.

Wilmington Herald.

FIRE.—DWELLING OF JUDGE MASON DESTROYED.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, the large and valuable brick dwelling house of Judge John Y. Mason, on the corner of Franklin and Adams streets, was destroyed by fire, with a large portion of its valuable contents. The fire was first discovered by a gentleman passing along the street in front of the house. He gave the alarm; and the Judge discovering the flames, which had apparently made but little progress in the fourth or garret story of the house, proceeded to that point with assistants with buckets of water, in the hope of arresting the flames. On opening the door of the room in which the fire was discovered, the flames and smoke came rushing out and forbade their entrance. The Judge then immediately turned his attention to saving what he could from the devouring element. The safety of his family, of which there were about a dozen in all sleeping in various apartments of the house, was first attended to. In the next place, assisted by many kind friends, the work of removing the furniture, beds, &c., commenced. A large quantity of valuable furniture and other articles pertaining to housekeeping, were removed from the lower stories to the yard. In the two upper stories, nearly everything was destroyed, including furniture, a large amount of bed clothing, carpeting, and a variety of other articles of value, amounting in the aggregate to the value of about three thousand dollars, which is a clear loss, there being no insurance on the household goods. On the dwelling, a very large and valuable one, recently purchased and thoroughly repaired by the Judge, there is an insurance in the office of the Virginia Fire and Marine Company, of $5,000 which will cover the loss occasioned by the damage to the buliding. The brick walls are but little injured; and the two lower stories were partially saved by the firemen. The spot at which the fire originated leads to the conclusion that it was the result of spontaneous combustion. A large quantity of goods of various kinds were stored in the room in which the fire occurred, and some of them were wrapped in cloths which had been oiled, for the purpose of preservation. The door to the room was kept locked, and found so, after the fire was discovered.

Many family relics were destroyed, highly valued by their several owners. The Judge lost a number of highly-prized presents, received from friends during the time he held the office of Secretary of the Navy at Washington. He bears his losses, however, with characteristic good humor, thankful that the calamity is no worse.

Rich. Enquirer.

THE FALL OF TABLE ROCK. The New York Commercial Advertiser says: We have conversed with a gentleman who with his wife was a few minutes before it fell on the extreme projecting point of the Table Rock to the ferry, and was about midway across the river when the rock fell, with a noise resembling "a broadside from a frigate," completely obstructing the pathway that leads under the great sheet of water. The fallen mass is of that magnitude that it is supposed no effort will be made to throw it into the river. Indeed, the prevailing sentiment at the falls was decidedly against its removal, as it is evident to every one who knows the locality that there has at all times been hazard in going under the sheet.

Three masses fell—first the shale, then the large portion of the Table Rock, and in a few minutes after its small remainder.

There was no person under the sheet of water when the rock fell, but several persons were dressing for the expedition.

RAILROAD COLLISION. We understand a collision occurred on the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad yesterday, caused by two freight trains coming together a short distance south of Jaratt's Depot, Sussex. No person was injured, but the two engines, the "Scott" and "Yadkin," we learn, are considerably broken. One was coming North, the other South, but a misunderstanding existed between the engineers as to the arrangements of one another. Hence the collision.

The Express train that started out yesterday morning at nine o'clock, was compelled to stop at Jaratt's depot, the track being obstructed beyond that point by the disabled engines of the freight trains. The passengers by the Express train returned to this city yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, and waited until the departure of the regular Mail train last evening at 6½ o'clock, when they proceeded on their route.

Petersburg Express.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Eastern Question and the Czar—France Backing Out—The Bread Manœuvre—Decline in Flour and Grain—Cotton Dull, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18. The steamer Arctic arrived at an early hour this morning, bringing 200 passengers and Liverpool dates of the 7th instant. Among her passengers are Mrs. H. B. Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" Z. Barnum, Esq., lady, son, and servant, of Baltimore. The Africa arrived out on the 4th.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The aspect of the Eastern question remained unchanged since the sailing of the Niagara. Nothing was yet known as to the intentions of the Czar. The Sultan had sent an explanatory manifesto to the Four Powers.

It was reported that France had informed the Sultan that any further steps he takes he must take at his own peril.

FRANCE. The government having fixed a low price upon bread, was using every means to keep down the prices of grain, and the markets were consequently reported dull and lower.

PRUSSIA. The Prussian government had determined not to interfere in the grain market.

MARKETS. *Liverpool, Sept. 7th.* Cotton continues very dull at prices favoring buyers. Sales since the Niagara 14,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and exporters 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs. Owing to the fine weather and the favorable accounts of the harvest, together with a decline in France, causing re-sales of French orders, prices were irregular and lower. The decline in Flour was 1s per bbl., and in Wheat 4d per bushel—Corn was in moderate demand at steady rates.

Provisions—Beef and Pork very quiet—Sides and Shoulders unchanged. Rice less active. McHenry quotes Lard 1s per cwt. lower.

Nothing doing in Bark or Cloverseed—Linseed cakes were very saleable.

At London Consols closed at 97¼ a 97¼—Bank Stock 227 a 228.

At Manchester trade was dull and prices tending downward.

HAVRE, Sept. 5th. Cotton quiet—sales to-day of 300 bales. Flour quiet—sales of 500 bbls. Genesee at 41 francs.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans, Mobile, &c.—The Number of Victims—Frightful Accounts from the Surrounding Country.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17. The total number of deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning was fifty-one, of which 32 were from yellow fever.

The interments reported this morning were forty-seven, twenty-six being fever cases.

The total number of deaths during the week have been 365, of which 241 were from yellow fever.

Harry R. W. Hill, Esq., died of the yellow fever this morning. He was well known as one of our most benevolent citizens.

At Mobile on Thursday the deaths were thirty eight; from fever thirty. The deaths in that city yesterday were twenty-six, of which twenty-two were from fever.

We continue to receive frightful accounts from the lake and river coasts. The fever is ravaging the plantations and small villages. The Howard Association are sending assistance in all directions.

NEW YORK, Sept 20. Sales of 15,000 bbls. Flour, State brands, at $6 to 6 12; Southern Flour $6 31 a 6 50. Sales of 85,000 bushels Wheat, white, Western at $1 43; and 30,000 bushels corn, yellow, at 82 cts.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20. Small sales of flour to-day at $5 75 a $5 87. Sales of white wheat at $1 18 a $1 22. Corn steady—sales of white at 72 a 73, yellow 74 a 75 cts.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. It is now a settled point that General Dix will not go to France. Hon. John Y. Mason's name was discussed in Cabinet Council to-day in connection with the French Mission.

The President will show no favor to the Pacific Railroad question in his annual message.

Statement of the New York Banks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. The weekly statements of the Banks of this city for the week ending on Saturday, presents the following exhibit: Capital $46,492,000; loans $90,190,000; specie $11,860,000; circulation $9,566,000; deposits $57,612,000.

HON. HENRY A. WISE. We have seen the name of this distinguished gentleman mentioned in connexion with the foreign service of the country, and recently as a candidate for the mission to France. These paragraphs probably had their origin in a pervading consciousness of his talents, attainments and qualifications—in a knowledge of the ardor and ability with which he entered into the last presidential election—his earnest support of the policy and acts of the present administration—the known mutual confidence and respect subsisting between him and the Executive. It is but just, however, to say, and we feel authorized to say, that Mr. Wise has been a candidate for no situation in the gift of the Executive, although the most agreeable and satisfactory relations in all respects have existed from the first between him and the administration.

Wash. Union.

MAINE ELECTION. In 294 towns the vote for Governor stands: for Pillsbury, (Dem.) 29,425; Crosby, (Whig,) 31,762; Morrill, (Maine Law Dem.) 9,480; Holmes, (Freesoil,) 7,347. The political character of the Senate is doubtful. In the case of twelve Senators there is no choice; and it is not yet certain whether Whigs or Democrats will have the majority of those elected, by whom the vacancies will be filled. The House is claimed by the Democrats by a small majority, counting Morrill Democrats.

National Democrat.

ACCIDENT. On Tuesday night last, negro man Allen, the property of Richard H. Battle, Esq., was run over by the Wilmington train of cars at Rocky Mount Depot. The train was appproaching and he started on a run with a light to tend the switches, when he fell and the train passed over him, burning and mangling him horribly if not fatally.

Tarborough Southerner.

DIED,

On the 5th inst., at his residence in Gibson county, Tennessee, Lewis Holleman, in the 75th year of his age, formerly of this place.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$8,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods. At No. 21, may be found, among other goods, the following:
Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,
With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—1stJ.

ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN AND MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The subscriber offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL a large assortment of Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Colts' and Whitneys' five Shooters, Allens' six and five Barrelled Revolvers, and those of all other makers, Double Barrelled Pistols with one trigger, and all styles of Single Pistols now in use.
Hunting utensils in endless variety,
A large supply of Walking Canes,
Gravitation Fish Hooks, and every other article in the way of Fishing Tackle,
Bowie, Hunting and Pocket Knives,
Dirks, Fancy Goods, &c.
All Goods sold by me warranted to please or the purchaser allowed the privilage of exchanging. My stock is all fresh of this Fall importation, and being obtained from first hands, I am enabled to offer it very low. I will take great pleasure in exhibiting my Goods to all who may favor me with a call.
N. B. Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order; Old Guns stocked, percussioned and otherwise repaired; Keys fitted; Locks repaired and every other job in my line neatly executed and warranted to give satisfaction.
Call at the City Gun and Sporting Store, sign of the "Rifle."
C. LEONARD,
No. 15, Old St., Petersburg, Va.
September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his FALL STOCK, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.
The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid
A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.
GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.
Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire GOOD WORK and GOOD materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "Big Boot,"
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.
☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LOUISBURG COACH FACTORY!—IN ORDER to keep pace with the conveniences of the nineteenth century, the pleasure seeking part of the world, among other important improvements, have concluded to move on Wheels; and as we are ever willing to contribute all we can to promote the happiness and comfort of our fellowmen, and at the same time do justice to ourselves, we therefore avail ourselves of the present opportunity to inform the public that we still continue, with increased advantages, to pursue the business of making "Wheel Vehicles" of every variety, shape and style, from a "Wheel Barrow" up to "Princely Chariots."
From the liberal patronage that we have heretofore received, for which we tender our unfeigned thanks and hope for a continuance of the same, we have been enabled and induced to procure the services of some of the most proficient workmen in every branch of our business that is now to be found in America.
As we are determined that no establishment south of Masons & Dixon's line shall excel our work in neatness, durability and style; we hope, therefore, for the future, that persons willing to buy Carriages will consider their own interest, and the interest of the section of country in which they live, and instead of sending their money off from home, where they often get but a scant remuneration and no thanks for it, that they will spend it at home among their friends who were raised among them, where it will still be kept in circulation. Then give us a call through respect you owe to your neighbors, for our motto is "Quick sales and small profits," and we feel assured that we cannot fail to please any person who is disposed to ride at his own expense in any of the following named Vehicles, which we have now on hand and expect to continue to keep a few more of the same sort on hand at all times: Six seat Charriots; four seat Rockaways; two seat Rockaways; patent and taper axle Buggies with and without tops; also Sulkies of a superior finish. All kinds of Carriages made to order, and harness made to match them that is warranted to wear well and fit any shaped horse that is now in use by either Arab, Indian or American.
Therefore young man there is no necessity to go astride,
Since in a Sulky you can ride;
And if a Lady home you'd like to bring—
A Buggie is the very thing.
Men who have three or four children—and a wife,
They could find nothing better than a Rockaway to save their life;
They can go to preachin' twice a week,
And go in style that is cheap and neat.
Older men with daughters that to Watering places go,
For pleasure, health, and make a show,
A better thing for them than a six seat Chariott we cannot tell,
Though probably a Clarence Coach would suit as well!
If all these riding establishments you wish to see,
You can find them by calling on
BOBBITT & MINATREE.
Repairing done that will last long,
At the shortest notice, neat, cheap and very strong,
Louisburg, Franklin, N. C., Sept. 23, 1853. 89—tf.
☞ Spirit of the Age copy 3 times.

FALL FASHIONS.—J. J. BIGGS & CO. ARE now receiving their Fall supply of Goods for gentlemen's wear, and, owing to their connection with a first class House North, with whom the Senior Partner resides, they are prepared to sell for a very small advance on first cost. By this arrangement we antic pate a *cash* business, but will give six months credit to customers who promptly pay their bills. Their stock consists in part of
Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Dahlia Cloths,
" Plain and Docskin Cassemeres,
" Fancy French, English and American Cassemeres,
" Heavy Black, Brown, and Black Docskin Cassemeres for pants and overcoats,
" Plain, Black, and Figured Satin Vestings,
" Figured Cut Velvet, very rich,
" Plush Velvet and Cassemere Vestings, very fine,
" Plain and Figured Buff Cassemeres, very fine,
" " " White Silk and Satin, for Weddings and Parties.
Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c.
Superfine Silk and Marino Undershirts; also, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Undershirts,
" Dress Shirts in great varieties, also, Collars and Bosoms, Stocks and Cravats,
" Black and Figured Satin Scarfs,
" Black Napoleon Ties,
" Marino and Canton Flannel Drawers,
" Bleached and Brown Jeans "
" Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers,
" Kid and Buck Gloves, Cassemeres, all colors,
" Black and White Silk Gloves, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, very superior,
" White and Colored Marino and Cotton Half Hose.
Ready-Made Clothing.
Superfine Black and Blue Frock and Dress Coats,

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.
David S. Reid, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, "
S. H. Rogers, "
Maj. C. L. Hinton, "
Perrin Busbee, "
Rich'd I. Wynne, Hyde county, "
Yarborough & Strother, Louisburg, "
R. M. Hyman, Warrenton, "
R. Nichols, Hillsborough, "
Bland & Dunn, Greensborough, "
Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax, "
J. F. Simmons, Weldon, "
Alex. McRae, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
Jno. W. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.
David McDaniel, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. Weston, " " "
Henry Mordecai, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. Whitaker & Son, Enfield, "
A. W. Venable, Granville, "
D. E. Young, Henderson, "
W. H. Weston, Gaston, "
July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.
Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 5th, 1853. 76—3m.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
84—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., or by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36; just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES ever sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.
The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.
The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.
(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)
At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.
This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.
HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—
Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots,
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.
The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.
TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.
☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853, 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.
The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.
To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.
All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:
French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.
J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, 1853. 84—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Bruselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.
Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.
Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries*.
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, *Petersburg, Va.*—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.
Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.
Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. 77—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.
In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.
So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*
☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.
OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:
DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.
President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.
*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Rouliac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Boxner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Rouliac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams,
John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers.	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
W. H. Cumming,	Peter Adams,
General Agent.	*Secretary.*
June 4th, 1853.	58—1y.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.
This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.
It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.
Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Palletes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.
At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms	and	Worms, ...	$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

CARPETING.—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets, Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich Fancy Piano and Table Covers. JAMES McKIMMON.
October, 1852. 98—

GAZE, WONDER AND ADMIRE!—And with Rockerish eyes and "itching palms" acknowledge a fascination more powerful than the "Wizard Spell!" As we shall unsecycle and reveal to an admiring world knowledge more startling—pregnant with more blessings, and in its results more interesting to the human family than the Burning of the Ephesian Dome, having for its basis universal happiness; and evolving in its details gems of thought richer than the Boon of Freedom!—more valuable to "unborn generations" than the discovery of gravitation by the fall of the apple on Milton's Head.
The Golden Sands of San Louis Potosi and Australia; the translucent, lustrous and dazzling Wealth of King Schahzaman, all, all grow dim, pale, and lose their splendor before the Sparkling Brilliancy of our gorgeous and most triumphant Luck.

PRIZES SOLD IN AUGUST!
$35,000 sold in Package to Mississippi.
$20,000 sold to a Club in Tennessee.
$18,000 sold to a Merchant in South Carolina.
$15,000 sold in Package Wholes to Kentucky.
$12,000 sold in Package to Georgia.
$11,500 sold in Package to North Carolina.
$10,000 sold to a Club in Ohio.
$12,000 sold to a new Correspondent in New York.
$8,000 sold to a Lady in Virginia.
$4,000 sold in Package to Pennsylvania.
For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders,
PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light-St., Baltimore.
☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.
"*No such word as Fail,*" *at Pyfer & Co's.*
☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1853.
☞ The Certificate, Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Sept.	Capital Prizes.	No of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
3	40,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	10	35 00
5	27,500	75 Nos. 11 drawn	8	30 00
6	20,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
7	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
8	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	5	16 00
9	12,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn	4	12 00
10	52,478	75 Nos. 11 drawn	15	55 00
12	25,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	8	30 00
13	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
14	30,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
15	22,500	78 Nos. 14 drawn	5	18 00
16	18,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
17	3 of 25,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	10	35 00
19	26,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn	8	25 00
20	20,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	5	17 00
21	38,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
23	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
23	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	4	13 00
24	65,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	20	75 00
26	28,500	75 Nos. 13 drawn	8	30 00
27	24,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	10	30 00
29	16,312	78 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
30	20,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.
Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.
There is a large per centage in fayor of those purchasers who order by the Packages, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.
Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at at sight, will be promply remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.
Remember—A Package of Tickets can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.
In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the rosult is known, the readers of the paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,
PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 Light-Street, Baltimore, Md.
August 29, 1853. 82—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Hard Ware Importation, 1853.
MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., *Sycamore Street*, Petersburg, Va. Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country. A large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, consisting in part of the following goods, viz:
Table and Pocket Knives, Saws, Planes, Files, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Brace and Bits, Augers, Butts, Fast and Loose Joints, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Gunges, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Razor Strops and Hones, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Looking Glasses, Garden Shears, Halter, Ox, Log, Trace and Fifth Chains, Frying Pans, Hand and Bench Vises, Trowels, Knob, Stock, Trunk and Chest Locks, Guns, Percussion Caps, Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, Fenders, Grates, Rat Traps, Pincers, Plyers, Knitting Pins, Marbles, Cork Screws, Jews Harps, Awl Blades, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Horse Shoes and Nails, Fish Hooks, Needles, Pins, Compasses, Slates, Skates, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Straw Cutters, Sifters, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Mill, Whip, and Cross Cut Saws, Hilling and Weeding Hoes; also, a large assortment of Nails, Castings, Steel, &c., all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this city ore respectfully invited to call and examine their stock. MUIR & BRYAN.
Petersburg, August 29, 1853. 987—2m.

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.
GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.
MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

COAL.—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.
HERRINGS.—60 whole bbls. and 60 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.
BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.
LIME.—1100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.
CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.
PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.
SALT.—Sacks, fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.
SUGAR.—All the varieties.
PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.
For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
August 8, 1853. 76—1m.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilm